

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for reversibly converting a data format as part of a coding and decoding process that includes compression, the method comprising:

performing in that a forward transformation and performing a backward transformation ~~are~~ reciprocally ~~conducted on~~ for data being transformed between unit systems having different resolution levels defined by a brightness and a color difference, the forward transformation being performed prior to performing the compression,

wherein in the forward transformation and the backward transformation, a first unit system having a lower resolution level is used as a common unit system, and the method further comprising performing a reversible data conversion is conducted by with use of an integer operation for data in the first unit system having the lower resolution level and data in a second unit system having a higher resolution level higher than the first unit system,

wherein the first unit system ~~having the lower resolution level~~ is for a first color space and the second unit system ~~having the higher resolution level~~ is for a second color space that is based on three primary colors of lights and, the first color space being different other than the second color space, and further wherein determining each component value of one of the first and second color spaces during data conversion in at least one of the forward and backward transformations is based on all of the component values of the other of the first and second color spaces.

2. (Currently Amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first unit system is a first color space ~~having the lower resolution level~~, and the second unit system is a

second color space having the higher resolution level, and further wherein the coding and decoding process includes performing

~~wherein in a case in that~~ a digital color conversion by quantizing analog data in the first color space ~~having the lower resolution level and being analog, and~~ by using the first color space as the common unit system, the reversible data conversion is performed ~~conducted~~ by the integer operation, so that the backward transformation to transform ~~from~~ first data in the first color space to second data in the second color space and the forward transformation to transform ~~from~~ the second data in the second color space to third data in the first color space are conducted, where ~~and~~ the first data corresponds to the third data.

3. (Cancelled)

4. (Currently Amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first unit system is a first color space ~~having the lower resolution level~~, and the second unit system is a second color space having the higher resolution level, and further wherein the coding and decoding process includes performing

~~wherein in a case in that~~ a digital color conversion by quantizing analog data in the first color space ~~having the lower resolution level and being analog, and~~ by using the first color space as the common unit system, the reversible data conversion is performed ~~conducted~~ by the integer operation, so that the backward transformation to transform ~~from~~ first data in the first color space to second data in the second color space and the forward transformation to transform ~~from~~ the second data in the second color space to third data in the first color space are conducted, where ~~and~~ the first data corresponds to the third data.

5. (Cancelled)

6. (Currently Amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first unit system is a first color space ~~having the lower resolution level~~, and the second unit system is a second color space having the higher resolution level, and further wherein the coding and decoding process includes performing

~~wherein in a case in that~~ a color conversion in accordance with an international standard in which the data format for converting an analog video signal into digital data is specified, and by using the first color space as the common unit system, the reversible data conversion is performed ~~conducted~~ by the integer operation, so that the backward transformation to transform ~~from~~ first data in the first color space to second data in the second color space and the forward transformation to transform ~~from~~ the second data in the second color space to third data in the first color space are conducted, where ~~and~~ the first data corresponds to the third data.

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Currently Amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first unit system is a first color space ~~having the lower resolution level~~, and the second unit system is a second color space having the higher resolution level, and further wherein the coding and decoding process includes controlling

~~wherein in a case of conducting~~ an original color based on the brightness and the color difference, and by using the first color space as the common unit system, the reversible data conversion is performed ~~conducted~~ by the integer operation, so that the backward transformation

to transform ~~from~~ first data in the first color space to second data in the second color space and the forward transformation to transform ~~from~~ the second data in the second color space to third data in the first color space are conducted, where ~~and~~ the first data corresponds to the third data.

9-11 (Cancelled)

12. (Currently Amended) A method for reversibly converting a data format as part of a coding and decoding process that includes compression, the method comprising:

performing in ~~that~~ a forward transformation and performing a backward transformation are reciprocally ~~conducted on~~ for data being transformed between unit systems having different resolution levels defined by a brightness and a color difference, the forward transformation being performed prior to performing the compression,

wherein in the forward transformation and the backward transformation, a first unit system having a lower resolution level is used as a common unit system, and the method further comprising performing a reversible data conversion ~~is conducted by~~ with use of an integer operation for data in the first unit system ~~having the lower resolution level~~ and data in a second unit system having a higher resolution level higher than the first unit system,

wherein the first unit system is a BMU unit system using an inch unit system and the second unit system is a 1/100 mm unit system using a meter unit system, and by using the first color space as the common unit system, the reversible data conversion is performed ~~conducted~~ by the integer operation, so that the backward transformation to transform ~~from~~ first data in the first color space to second data in the second color space and the forward transformation to transform ~~from~~ the second data in the second color space to third data in the first color space are conducted, where ~~and~~ the first data corresponds to the third data, and

further wherein determining each component value of one of the first and second color spaces during data conversion in at least one of the forward and backward transformations is based on all of the component values of the other of the first and second color spaces.

13. (Cancelled)

14. (Currently Amended) An apparatus for reversibly converting a data format as part of a coding and decoding process, the apparatus comprising a coding unit and a decoding unit, the coding unit and decoding unit performing in that a forward transformation and a backward transformation are reciprocally conducted for on data between unit systems having different resolution levels defined by a brightness and a color difference, the apparatus further comprising a data format reversibly converting unit part for reversibly converting a data format,

wherein in the forward transformation and the backward transformation, a first unit system having a lower resolution level is used as a common unit system, and wherein a reversible data conversion is performed is conducted by with use of an integer operation for data in the first unit system having the lower resolution level and data in a second unit system having a higher resolution level higher than the first unit system,

wherein the first unit system ~~having the lower resolution level~~ is for a first color space and the second unit system ~~having the higher resolution level~~ is for a second color space that is based on three primary colors of lights and, the first color space being different other than the second color space, and further wherein determining each component value of one of the first and second color spaces during data conversion in at least one of the forward and backward transformations is based on all of the component values of the other of the first and second color spaces.

15. (Currently Amended) The apparatus as claimed in claim 14, wherein the data format reversibly converting unit performs ~~part conducts~~ the reversible data conversion, and in that the first unit system is a first color space having the lower resolution level, and the second unit system is a second color space having the higher resolution level,

wherein the data format reversibly converting unit performs ~~part conducts a reversible data conversion wherein in a case in that~~ a digital color conversion by quantizing analog data in the first color space ~~having the lower resolution level and being analog, and~~ by using the first color space as the common unit system, the reversible data conversion is performed ~~conducted~~ by the integer operation, so that the backward transformation to transform ~~from~~ first data in the first color space to second data in the second color space and the forward transformation to transform ~~from~~ the second data in the second color space to third data in the first color space are conducted, where ~~and~~ the first data corresponds to the third data.

16. (Cancelled)

17. (Currently Amended) The apparatus as claimed in claim 14, wherein the data format reversibly converting unit performs ~~part conducts~~ the reversible data conversion, and in that the first unit system is a first color space having the lower resolution level, and the second unit system is a second color space having the higher resolution level,

wherein the data format reversibly converting unit performs ~~wherein in a case in that~~ a digital color conversion by quantizing analog data in the first color space ~~having the lower resolution level and being analog, and~~ by using the first color space as the common unit system,

the reversible data conversion is performed ~~conducted~~ by the integer operation, so that the backward transformation to transform ~~from~~ first data in the first color space to second data in the second color space and the forward transformation to transform ~~from~~ the second data in the second color space to third data in the first color space are conducted, where ~~and~~ the first data corresponds to the third data.

18. (Cancelled)

19. (Currently Amended) The apparatus as claimed in claim 14, wherein the data format reversibly converting unit performs ~~part conducts~~ the reversible data conversion, and ~~in that~~ the first unit system is a first color space having the lower resolution level, and the second unit system is a second color space having the higher resolution level,

~~wherein in a case of conducting~~ a color conversion in accordance with an international standard in which the data format for converting an analog video signal into digital data is specified, and by using the first color space as the common unit system, the reversible data conversion is performed ~~conducted~~ by the integer operation, so that the backward transformation to transform ~~from~~ first data in the first color space to second data in the second color space and the forward transformation to transform ~~from~~ the second data in the second color space to third data in the first color space are conducted, where ~~and~~ the first data corresponds to the third data.

20. (Cancelled)

21. (Currently Amended) The apparatus as claimed in claim 14, wherein the data format reversibly converting unit performs ~~part conducts~~ the reversible data conversion, and in that the first unit system is a first color space having the lower resolution level, and the second unit system is a second color space having the higher resolution level,

~~wherein in a case of conducting~~ an original color based on the brightness and the color difference, and by using the first color space as the common unit system, the reversible data conversion is performed ~~conducted~~ by the integer operation, so that the backward transformation to transform from first data in the first color space to second data in the second color space and the forward transformation to transform from the second data in the second color space to third data in the first color space are conducted, where ~~and~~ the first data corresponds to the third data.

22-24 (Cancelled)

25. (Currently Amended) A method for reversibly converting a data format as part of a coding and decoding process that includes compression, the method comprising:

performing in that a forward transformation and a backward transformation ~~are~~ reciprocally on ~~conducted for~~ data between unit systems having different resolution levels,

wherein in the forward transformation and the backward transformation, a first unit system having a lower resolution level is used as a common unit system, and the method further comprising performing a reversible data conversion is ~~conducted by~~ with use of an integer operation for data in the first unit system ~~having the lower resolution level~~ and data in a second unit system having a higher resolution level higher than the first unit system,

wherein the data format reversibly converting part conducts the reversible data conversion in that the first unit system is a BMU unit system using an inch unit system and the second unit system is a 1/100 mm unit system using a meter unit system, and by using the first color space as the common unit system, the reversible data conversion is performed ~~conducted~~ by the integer operation, so that the backward transformation to transform ~~from~~ first data in the first color space to second data in the second color space and the forward transformation to transform ~~from~~ the second data in the second color space to third data in the first color space are conducted and the first data corresponds to the third data, and

further wherein determining each component value of one of the first and second color spaces during data conversion in at least one of the forward and backward transformations is based on all of the component values of the other of the first and second color spaces.

26. (Cancelled)

27. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the integer operation conducts the reversible conversion using powers of 2.

28. (Cancelled)

29. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 27, wherein the powers of 2 is conducted by bit shifts.

30. (Cancelled)

31. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 2, wherein with respect to each of data converted from the first unit system to the second unit system and data converted from the second unit system to the first unit system, a process for rounding up if a first decimal place of the data is equal to or greater than 5 and rounding down if the first decimal place of the data is less than 5 is conducted.

32. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 2, wherein a first process for rounding up if a first decimal place of data is equal to or greater than 5 and rounding down if the first decimal place of the data is less than 5 is conducted with respect to the data converted from the first unit system to converted from the second unit system, and a second process for rounding up if a first decimal place of data is equal to or greater than 6 and rounding down if the first decimal place of the data is less than 6 is conducted at a conversion from the data in the second unit system to data in the first unit system,

33. (Cancelled)

34. (Currently Amended) An article of manufacture having one or more computer-readable recording medium recording program code to cause a computer to perform a method for reversibly transforming a data format as part of a coding and decoding process that includes compression, the method comprising performing,~~in that~~ a forward transformation and a backward transformation ~~are~~ reciprocally on ~~conducted for~~ data between unit systems having different resolution levels defined by a brightness and a color difference,

wherein in the forward transformation and the backward transformation, a first unit system having a lower resolution level is used as a common unit system, and the method further comprising performing a reversible data conversion is conducted by with use of an integer operation for data in the first unit system ~~having the lower resolution level~~ and data in a second unit system having a higher resolution level higher than the first unit system,

wherein the first unit system ~~having the lower resolution level~~ is for a first color space and the second unit system ~~having the higher resolution level~~ is for a second color space that is based on three primary colors of lights and, the first color space being different other than the second color space, and further wherein determining each component value of one of the first and second color spaces during data conversion in at least one of the forward and backward transformations is based on all of the component values of the other of the first and second color spaces.

35. (New) The method of Claim 1 wherein the first data in the first color space are YCbCr data, and the second data in the second color space are RGB data, and the third data in the first color space are Y'Cb'Cr', and in a case of converting to the Y'Cb'Cr' data after the YCbCr data is converted into the RGB data, and further wherein the forward transformation transforms the RGB data to Y'Cb'CR' data using color converting functions having an integer operation and are defined as

$$Y = \left\lfloor \frac{219 \times (299 \times R + 587 \times G + 114 \times B) + 16 \times 255 \times 1000 + 255 \times 1000 / 2}{255 \times 1000} \right\rfloor \times$$

$$Cb = \left\lfloor \frac{224 \times 564 \times (-229 \times R - 587 \times G + 886 \times B) + 128 \times 255 \times 1000 \times 1000 + 255 \times 1000 \times 1000 / 2}{255 \times 1000 \times 1000} \right\rfloor$$

$$Cr = \left\lfloor \frac{224 \times 713 \times (701 \times R - 587 \times G - 114 \times B) + 128 \times 255 \times 1000 \times 1000 + 255 \times 1000 \times 1000}{255 \times 1000 \times 1000} \right\rfloor$$

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and wherein the backward transformation transforms the RGB data to YCbCr data using color converting functions that use an integer operation and are defined as

$$R = \left\lfloor \frac{[219 \times 1000 \times (Cr - 128) + 713 \times 224 \times (Y - 16)] \times 255 + 713 \times 224 \times 219 / 2}{713 \times 224 \times 219} \right\rfloor$$

$$G = \left\lfloor \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 713 \times 224 \times 587 \times 564 (Y - 16) \\ - 299 \times 219 \times 564 \times 1000 \times (Cr - 128) \\ - 114 \times 219 \times 713 \times 1000 \times (Cb - 128) \end{bmatrix} \times 255 + 219 \times 713 \times 224 \times 587 \times 564 / 2}{219 \times 713 \times 224 \times 587 \times 564} \right\rfloor$$

$$B = \left\lfloor \frac{[219 \times 1000 \times (Cb - 128) + 564 \times 224 \times (Y - 16)] \times 255 + 564 \times 224 \times 219 / 2}{564 \times 224 \times 219} \right\rfloor$$

36. (New) The method defined in Claim 6 wherein the first data in the first color space are YCbCr data, and the second data in the second color space are quantized R(d)G(d)B(d) data, and the third data in the first color space are Y'Cb'Cr', and in a case of converting to the Y'Cb'Cr' data after the YCbCr data is converted into the RGB data,

wherein to convert analog R(a)G(a)B(a) data to YCbCr data, the forward transformation uses a color converting function defined as follows:

$$Y = \left\lfloor \frac{219 \times (77 \times R(a) + 150 \times G(a) + 29 \times B(a)) + 16 \times 256 \times 256 + 256 \times 128}{256 \times 256} \right\rfloor$$

$$Cb = \left\lfloor \frac{219 \times (-44 \times R(a) - 87 \times G(a) + 131 \times B(a)) + 128 \times 256 \times 256 + 256 \times 128}{256 \times 256} \right\rfloor$$

$$Cr = \left\lfloor \frac{219 \times (131 \times R(a) - 110 \times G(a) - 21 \times B(a)) + 128 \times 256 \times 256 + 256 \times 128}{256 \times 256} \right\rfloor$$

and converts the YCbCr data to the R(d)G(d)B(d) with color converting functions that use an integer operation and are defined as follows:

$$R(d) = \left\lfloor \frac{(16772821 \times Y + 22904709 \times Cr - 41320 \times Cb - 2926513792) \times 2 + 16772821}{16772821 \times 2} \right\rfloor$$

$$G(d) = \left\lfloor \frac{(470873 \times Y - 329527 \times Cr - 157064 \times Cb + 62283648) \times 2 + 470873}{470873 \times 2} \right\rfloor$$

$$B(d) = \left\lfloor \frac{(16772821 \times Y - 102267 \times Cr + 29047960 \times Cb - 3705048704) \times 2 + 16772821}{16772821 \times 2} \right\rfloor$$

and wherein the backward transformation is conducted from the R(d)G(d)B(d) data to the Y'Cb'Cr' data is conducted with color converting functions that use an integer operation and are defined as follows:

$$Y' = \left\lfloor \frac{77 \times R(d) + 150 \times G(d) + 29 \times B(d) + 128}{256} \right\rfloor$$

$$Cb' = \left\lfloor \frac{-44 \times R(d) - 87 \times G(d) + 131 \times B(d) + 128 \times 256 + 128}{256} \right\rfloor$$

$$Cr' = \left\lfloor \frac{131 \times R(d) - 110 \times G(d) - 21 \times B(d) + 128 \times 256 + 128}{256} \right\rfloor$$

37. (New) The method defined in Claim 8 wherein the first data in the first color space are Y(o)Cb(o)Cr(o) data, the second data in the second color space are R(o)G(o)B(o) data, and the third data in the first color space are Y(o)'Cb(o)'Cr(o)', and when converting to the Y(o)'Cb(o)'Cr(o)' data after the Y(o)Cb(o)Cr(o) data is converted into the R(o)G(o)B(o) data,

the forward transformation is conducted from the RGB data to the Y(o)'Cb(o)'CR(o)' data using color converting functions that use an integer operation and are defined as

$$Y(o) = \left\lfloor \frac{2 \times (x_M \times R(o) + (D - x_M - y_M) \times G(o) + y_M \times B(o)) + D}{2 \times D} \right\rfloor$$

$$Cb(o) = \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor \frac{MAX_{RGB} + 1}{2} \right\rfloor \times 2 \times (D - y_M) - x_M \times R(o) - (D - x_M - y_M) \times G(o) + (D - y_M) \times (B(o) + 1)}{2 \times (D - y_M)} \right\rfloor$$

$$- \left\lfloor \frac{MAX_{RGB} + 1}{2} \right\rfloor$$

$$Cr(o) = \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor \frac{MAX_{RGB} + 1}{2} \right\rfloor \times 2 \times (D - x_M) + (D - x_M) \times (R(o) + 1) - (D - x_M - y_M) \times G(o) - y_M \times B(o)}{2 \times (D - x_M)} \right\rfloor$$

$$- \left\lfloor \frac{MAX_{RGB} + 1}{2} \right\rfloor$$

the backward transformation is conducted from the R(o)G(o)B(o) data to the Y(o)Cb(o)Cr(o) data using color converting functions that use an integer operation and are defined as

$$R(o) = \left\lfloor \frac{2 \times (D \times Y(o) + 2 \times (D - x_M) \times Cr(o)) + D}{2 \times D} \right\rfloor$$

$$G(o) = \left\lfloor \frac{\left(2 \times ((D - x_M - y_M) \times D \times Y(o) - 2 \times y_M \times (D - y_M) \times Cb(o) - 2 \times x_M \times (D - x_M) \times Cr(o)) \right) + (D - x_M - y_M) \times D}{2 \times (D - x_M - y_M) \times D} \right\rfloor$$

$$B(o) = \left\lfloor \frac{2 \times (D \times Y(o) + 2 \times (D - y_M) \times Cb(o)) + D}{2 \times D} \right\rfloor$$

38. (New) The method as claimed in claim 9, wherein a color conversion for the original color based on the brightness and the color difference,

the first data in the first color space are $Y(o)Cb(o)Cr(o)$ data, the second data in the second color space are $R(o)G(o)B(o)$ data, and the third data in the first color space are $Y(o)'Cb(o)'Cr(o)'$, and in a case of converting to the $Y(o)'Cb(o)'Cr(o)'$ data after the $Y(o)Cb(o)Cr(o)$ data is converted into the $R(o)G(o)B(o)$ data,

the forward transformation is conducted from the RGB data to the $Y(o)'Cb(o)'Cr(o)'$ data using color converting functions that use an integer operation and are defined as

$$Y(o) = \left\lfloor \frac{(299 \times R(o) + 587 \times G(o) + 114 \times B(o)) + 500}{1000} \right\rfloor$$
$$Cb(o) = \left\lfloor \frac{128 \times 2 \times 886 - 299 \times R(o) - 587 \times G(o) + 886 \times (B(o) + 1)}{2 \times 886} \right\rfloor - 128$$
$$Cr(o) = \left\lfloor \frac{128 \times 2 \times 701 + 701 \times (R(o) + 1) - 587 \times G(o) - 114 \times B(o)}{2 \times 701} \right\rfloor - 128$$

and the backward transformation is conducted from the $R(o)G(o)B(o)$ data to the $Y(o)Cb(o)Cr(o)$ data using color converting functions that use an integer operation and are defined as

$$R(o) = \left\lfloor \frac{(1000 \times Y(o) + 1402 \times Cr(o)) + 500}{1000} \right\rfloor$$
$$G(o) = \left\lfloor \frac{(587 \times 1000 \times Y(o) - 2 \times 114 \times 886 \times Cb(o) - 2 \times 299 \times 701 \times Cr(o)) + 587 \times 500}{587 \times 1000} \right\rfloor$$
$$B(o) = \left\lfloor \frac{(1000 \times Y(o) + 1772 \times Cb(o)) + 500}{1000} \right\rfloor.$$